

The Weekly Graphic.

Dr. J. M. SWARTZ, Pub. & Prop.
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.
W. M. GILL, Editor.
SATURDAY, SEP. 18th 1886.

FOR PRESIDENT
JAMES A. GARFIELD.
of Ohio.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
of New York.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
DAVID P. DYER.
of St. Louis.

For Lieut.-Gov.,
MILO BLAIR.
of Pettis.

For Secretary of State,
JAMES C. BROADWELL.
of St. Louis.

For Auditor,
L. A. THOMPSON.
of Montgomery.

For Attorney General,
H. H. HARDING.
of Jasper.

For Treasurer,
W. Q. DOLMEYER.
of Cole.

For Railroad Commissioner,
HOWARD BARNES.
of Cole.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
J. V. C. BARNES.
of Jackson.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
F. M. HARRINGTON.

For Collector,
R. G. BIELBY.

For Sheriff,
JOHN SHAVER.

For Treasurer,
PETER J. BROWN.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
A. D. RISDON.

For Assessor,
J. W. WADDILL.

For Surveyor,
T. J. DOCKERY.

For Public Administrator,
GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

For Coroner,
JOHN WADDILL.

Judge 1st District,
S. F. STAHL.

Judge 2d District,
J. Q. JOHNSON.

What Two Democrats Said of General Garfield.

He would not do a dishonest act for his own sake, or for the sake of Henry Watterson.

"I will tell you who I think the republicans should nominate, and who I consider their strongest man; he is a true man, a man of principle and would make a good president for us all."

"Personally, I consider him the best man you could nominate. I refer to James A. Garfield, of Ohio—T. A. Hendricks, candidate for vice-president in 1876."

SOUND FOR HANCOCK.

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought four years. Remember the men who poured forth their life-blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket." [Wade Hampton, at Staunton, Va. July 26.]

The South Must Rule.

"I am as positive that Hancock will be elected as I am that there is a God in the Heavens. You say that he is a Yankee. Well, I know that; and I know, too, that this sword has pierced the breast of many a gallant man in gray. But what are we to do? We cannot put in one of our own men this time, and have to take a 'Yankee.' That being the case let us take one that is less blue-bellied than the rest of them. For may depend upon it, sir, that 'Yankee' or no 'Yankee' if elected, the old boys of the south will see that Hancock does the fair thing by them. In other words he will run the machine to suit them, or they will run the thing themselves. They are not going to be played with any longer. If you hear any man say Hancock cannot carry all of the south you may put him down as a d—d fool." [Robert Toombs' letter to a friend in Washington.]

1,000 Reward! For a traitor out-republican candidate for congress in this district. He must be nominated by a republican convention, and war to stick and draw off at least 100 votes this fall. If necessary, will offer an additional reward of \$500 as a contingent reward in justice. It is a ground that has a republican. Watch the Democratic friends. Antion News.

He who crows last crows best.

The Democrat rooster came out a little too early. Take him in.

D. PAT DYER is the republican candidate for governor.

The republicans have nominated a full State ticket. Right!

DARE the democrats meet Dyer in debate? Doubtful!

The "Maine chance is not so bad after all.

The Democrat was a little too previous over the Maine business.

The democrats rejoice much over a greenback success in Maine. Would they appreciate a similar result in this district? Scarcely.

The democrat got out their roster over the election of Plaised, late republican, and a greenbacker in Maine. Will they endorse over Mr. London when he lays out Mr. Hatch for congress in this district?

HARD money democrats are rejoicing over a greenback victory in Maine.

RANDY, the outlaw, was recently killed while trying to escape from the Joliet, Ill., prison.

The new Vermont senate will have just one democratic member. He will have a lonesome time.

With a majority of republicans in both senate and house, with a governor of strong republican antecedents, the Maine victory is not such a terrible big thing for the democrats after all. It might have been better—and yet it could have been much worse. Maine will be all right in Nov. next. Mark it.

MAINE may be something of a bull run, but it is not a Waterloo by any means.

DEMOCRATS are just now running a still hunt campaign in this county. We expect to throw a moderate sized electric light on some of their recent tactics, at the proper moment.

"TELL the boys to keep quiet and lay low; no more booming, it don't pan out," are the present orders from democratic headquarters in this county. Republicans in the various townships should be vigilant and active to meet the new "bushwhacking" tactics.

Two years ago the editor of the Democrat was stumping the county, and telling the honest farmers that "both of the old parties were corrupt as hell"—the democrats equally with the republicans, yet he says this week he was "always a democrat."

Next year, should the greenbackers get on top, the philosopher can, with equal suavity, "flog" again and assure his readers that he was "always a greenbacker." Indeed we have it from a reliable authority that this delightfully consistent reformer is even now hedging for that purpose. So long as he doesn't get a republican "streak" on him we shall say go up.

The New York Herald, which is for Hancock, gives the democrats a nut to crack. It is speaking of the prospects in New York which it classifies amongst the "doubtful" states.

It is too confidently assumed that when the party is united New York is necessarily a democratic state. The figures of the last election seem to show this; but do they really show it? If we look only to the vote for governor, the claim seems reasonable, the joint vote for the democratic candidates last November having been 453,726 and the vote for Governor Cornell only 118,792, which makes an apparent democratic majority of 334,934. But the returns for the other state candidates in the same election show that this is not a safe inference. The truth is that many republicans resented the nomination of Mr. Cornell as an affront to President Hayes, and tried to defeat him by voting for the democratic candidates. The returns leave no room for doubt on this point. The vote for Mr. Potter, on whom there was no democratic division, fell short of the aggregate democratic votes for its two gubernatorial candidates by 18,342. In point of fact all the democratic candidates on whom there was no division were defeated, with the single exception of Judge Seymour, for state engineer, who pulled through by his singular and deserved personal popularity. The overwhelming majority of republicans elected to both branches of the legislature proves little, since it is accounted for by the formation of the districts. But the fact that the republicans elected their whole state ticket, with the single exception noted, when there was no democratic division on the minor candidates proves that the mutilated republican support of Mr. Cornell was no test of the republican strength in the state in the last election, which attested a slight preponderance of republicans among the actual voters.

Besides, we cannot leave out of the estimate the fact that the total vote of the state was 115,000 less than in 1876. The number of voters who stayed away from the polls was still larger, since the population increases year by year, and with it the number of citizens who are entitled to vote. So far as the election of 1879 proves anything it proves a slight preponderance of republicans among the actual voters, but it really proves nothing of any value in view of the fact that more than a hundred thousand citizens took no part in that election.

Lessons of the Re-Union.

While the re-union is vividly in mind there are some lessons to be drawn valuable to the students of our civil and social order. Notwithstanding vast numbers gathered here from every condition in life and of both sexes; the rich and poor, black and white, the educated and uneducated, holding different opinions in politics and religion, all meeting on an equality and with the utmost liberty of action and speech; the best of order and good feeling prevailing throughout the entire three days. Forty thousand people—men, women and children, dwelling together as a vast happy family is to us a remarkable phenomenon, and to the foreigner, an incomprehensible event—a social miracle. The object of the meeting was to gather for exchange of greetings, the Union soldiers of the great civil war. But their greeting showed the total absence of malice or ill-will, toward those who had instituted rebellion and opposed them in war. Evidently the charge "hatred of the south," made against Union people of the north is wholly without foundation. But their ringing declaration of the same principles for which they fought, showed a purpose unchanged to maintain the Union of States, and the supremacy of the nation over every square foot of its vast domain.

Such a gathering is possible only among a self-governing people. Perfect order and freedom of intercourse without surveillance of police shows a respect for the rights feelings and opinions of others in harmony with the higher laws of Jesus, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Excluding Gov. Phelps, there were no distinguished men here from abroad, yet a high order of entertainment was furnished by the extensive offering of those called out on the occasion. Surely the following conclusions are justified:

1. A self-governing people are the most perfectly governed.

2. The free public schools educating the children of all classes, on a basis of equality; and a free church, with its system of voluntary training and discipline in individual responsibility, develop the perfect self-governing citizen.

3. The utmost liberty of opinion and respectful speech is conducive and necessary to perfect peace and harmony in society.

4. That the equality of all in public and social relations will surely be the order in this nation.

5. The Union will be preserved and these principles will prevail.

Mr. Harrington succeeded according to his statement in getting \$75,000 appropriated—yet Mr. James Marquess went to the legislature and never opened his mouth and got \$200,000 appropriated, and did not overwork himself as did poor Harrington. We suggest that Harrington takes a rest.—[Kirksville Democrat.]

We suggest that the editor of the Democrat take a little rest and post up.

Mr. Marquess, while a member of the legislature, secured no appropriation whatever for the normal school for the simple reason that it was not necessary. The act by which the school was established provided for its support, first in the sum of \$2,500 for six months, afterwards increased to \$5,000 for the same period. The adoption of the new constitution appropriated all continuing appropriations, which took effect after the session of which he was a member, had adjourned. Mr. Pickler was the first member from this county, who had any duties in this direction to perform. During his term the legislature appropriated \$7,500 per annum, and it is necessary with each new legislature to renew the appropriation.

As this matter of politics has been dragged in we would suggest to school men of either party the following point:

Johnson county and Cape Girardeau county are both democratic, and will invariably elect democratic members, who from local and self interest will certainly look after their own party colleagues in the matter; would not good policy dictate at once that Adair should send a republican, not only as a representative of his political status, but also to keep republican members from other counties fully alive to our needs. By this means members of both parties can be held in accord on this one vital question.

We do not know who the Democrats' advisers are, but they are certainly either ignorant or weak, or they would not allow him to make so many bluffs as he does. As an Irishman would say, "he never opens his mouth without putting his foot in it."

Brick Pomeroy, in his new paper published at Denver, called the Great West, says of General Garfield: "The less democrats have to say about Garfield's dishonesty, the more sense will they exhibit. He took the back-pay, but handed it back into the treasury of the United States. We do not believe him dishonest, or that he ever pocketed pennies or political perquisites, where his assailants have stolen dollars, either from the public or their private friends. If the democrats or others, select leaders with as clean a record as has Garfield, they will do well."

DEMOCRACY AS IT IS.

[A Communication.]
Flexibility is one of its attributes—Yea darling attribute of the democratic party. While it is a fact that the masses of the party are now, and have been for a long time fossilized to an alarming extent, yet there are to be found in its ranks many cunning and shrewd leaders ever ready and willing to resort to any means, however dishonest to accomplish the desired ends.

I do not suppose there is a democrat in Adair county or in the state, no not in the United States willing to claim any blood relationship to Petroleum V. Nasby, alias D. R. Locke, editor of the Toledo Blade, yet he will be compelled to admit that Nasby's letters are democratic mirrors true to life. Any man who wants to know what the party is or has been for the last twenty years has but to read Nasby's letters, which form a correct mirror and faithfully reflect the working of the party during this period of time.

The party that had held supreme control in the government, with little intermission from the accession of Andrew Jackson to the presidency down to the year 1860, was then torn to pieces by internal strife, and it seemed that it would be utterly impossible for it ever to successfully rally again. It never has in the name of its prohibitive principles. But the question is, has it progressed one step from where it stood twenty years ago? Certainly not. Starting out at that time in opposition to the principles of the republican party, which had then for the first time gloriously triumphed, and to the war which was then being presented on the part of the loyal north for the suppression of the rebellion it has held its own very well. Just at this point it may be denied that the democratic party was disloyal—that the term can only be applied to such men as Vallandigham and others of that stripe, but if any man will examine the closing scenes of Buchanan's administration and say that that the party was loyal to anything but the south he ought to be admitted to the front seat in any democratic convention.

The history of every democratic canvass during the war was but a history of repeated fault-finding with every act of the republican party, anti-war, discouraging enlistments, opposition to the draft, expression of gratitude at the non-success of the enlistments of the government. Democratic disloyalty culminated at the Chicago convention in 1864 when a prominent member asserted that "an abolitionist and a war democrat are links of the same sausage made out of the same dough." See H. Greeley's American Conflict, Vol. second.

To show the flexibility of the party and the adoption of means to end it is only necessary to state that Gen. McClellan was the nominee of the convention for the presidency. Such men as Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, or P. V. Nasby would have come nearer representing the sentiments of the convention.

The triumph of the Union army and the collapse of the southern confederacy in less than a year from that time seemed to work a wonderful change in the minds of the democratic leaders, and it did so far as their actions were concerned, but their "true inwardness" remained the same.

The subsequent nomination of Greeley for the presidency, and now Hancock, the ranking major general in the federal army, show conclusively that they are ever ready to sacrifice principle for success.

General Hancock is now the standard bearer of the party, but how does his war record appear by the side of Wade Hampton's Staunton speech delivered a short time since. Two contending armies could not represent a greater antagonism. It may be said, however, that he has been misrepresented, that his speech has not been properly construed, that when he said that the principles for which the democratic party is now contending are the same as those for which Lee and Stonewall Jackson fought for four years, he did not intend to convey the idea that he meant directly the success of the rebellion, but only the principle for which the rebellion was waged. But if the success of the rebellion lay directly in the road to the accomplishment of certain ends, how was it possible for those ends to be accomplished without using the necessary means—the success of the rebellion? It may be my obtuseness of intellect, not being able to get his eight moral phrases into my six head. I am of the opinion that a majority of the voters of this county at the coming presidential election will be equally dull in comprehending his problem. The democrats would be glad to have it understood that they are in favor of burying the bloody shirt, the red rag etc., then why don't they do it? Echo, answers why.

Later Returns.
PORTLAND, Me., September 15.—Twenty-four towns received this morning seven in Washington county, six in Penobscot and eleven in Kennebec, giving Davis 2,507, Plaised 2,388, scattering 5. Same last year gave Davis 2,338, Smith 2,383, Garcelon 416, Davis 68,167, Plaised 63,776, scattering 221; total 129,433; republican majority 1,841. Same last year, Davis 62,343, Smith 42,106, Garcelon 18,888, scattering 200; total 123,547; republican majority 1,420. If towns to hear from come in the same as last year the republicans will lack 612 of a majority and the fusionists will lack 163 of a majority.

MAINE!

The Democrats Yelled a Little Too Loud on The Pine Tree.

Three of the Five Congressmen Remain Republican.

The State Legislature Very Evenly Divided.

Later and Still Better.

The Whole Republican Ticket Elected.

He Who Crows Last Crows Best.

LEWISTON, Me., September 15.—The Evening Journal has returns from Oxford county complete, save one town and two plantations, which last year gave a fusion majority, showing that the republicans have carried the county by a ninety-two majority.

Latest Returns.
ANDOVER, Me., September 16.—Returns received from 519 towns, a considerable part official, give the following vote: Davis 7,037; Plaised, 69,457; New 174; scattering, 225. Davis ahead 1,479. There are yet eighty-one towns and plantations to hear from, which voted last year as follows: Davis, 1,427; Smith, 1,776; Garcelon, 1,862. Fusionists more than Davis, 1,434. If these eighty-one towns and plantations have voted the same as last year, Davis is elected by a majority of 169. The constitutional amendments have doubtless both been accepted.

DAVIS' ELECTION CHANCES.
NEW YORK, September 16.—At the headquarters of the national republican committee in this city the election of Davis over Plaised is claimed upon the basis of a dispatch from Maine which states Davis' majority will reach 1,459.

SOMERSET COUNTY.
PORTLAND, Me., September 16.—Five plantations and small towns of Somerset county, on the remote upper waters of the Kennebec, received additional returns this morning gave Davis 183, Plaised 201. Last year Davis 168, Smith 192, Garcelon 57. Republican majority of 67 last year.

Union Pensioners.
The following letter was written by Congressman Belthoover (Democrat) to a constituent who asked for a pension:

"With the present democratic house, pension bills do not have much favor. It has become almost impossible to get consideration of such a bill at all, and when considered, the chance of passing the house is very remote, and the rebel general who is at the head of the pension committee in the senate is still more averse to allowing bills to pass. It would not be at all probable, therefore, that the bill will be got through."

This was published in the New York Tribune and it becomes necessary for the good of the democratic cause that it should be denied by bringing suit against the Tribune. Such was the advice of the congressman's political associates. To this threat and denial the Tribune replies as follows:

But, Mr. Belthoover, don't sue in a small way. The Tribune published the letter. Sue us, sue us at once and get the matter to an immediate trial. Sue for \$100,000. That's the smallest sum any blackened ass of us for telling the truth about him to his hurt. Don't you sue for a penny less, and that you may have no trouble in proving the essential facts of our offense, we herewith repeat it in detail. We say you did write the letter. You wrote it to E. W. Currier, of Chambersburg. You wrote all of it, text and signature. You lied when you said it was a forgery. You lied knowingly and deliberately, hoping to deceive your constituents. You did not then know that we had the original, and you thought you could lie your way through.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14.—Secretary Sherman to-night, speaking of the Maine election, said that while it could not be called a republican victory in any town which the consideration of the details as they are received, he is satisfied that the influences which brought about the result were purely factional and local; that for some time there had been antagonism between the wing of the republican party led by Senator Blaine, and another influential wing headed by Mr. Plaised, the fusion candidates for governor, and toward the end of the campaign the contest took this issue. He said he did not think it would affect the electoral vote of Maine, and that he was sure it would be committed to the republicans, as no question of personal party domination was involved, and the republican vote, which constitutes the mass of the fusion strength, would fall back within party lines.

"There lies the good old farmer beneath the sod, who went to the legislature and got \$20,000 for Normal School and Harrington only secured only \$15,000," said Greenwood at Sublette the other night. Rather cheap bargain, Mr. Greenwood, when you know Mr. Marquess never secured one cent. Have you not something better for pasture, if you have not you had better meditate on the Haden bill of costs a few moments.

County Court Proceedings.

An adjourned term of the County Court was begun on Monday Sept. 6th, and continued in session two days. Officers present; and the following business was transacted:

Approved—Nash Inghy road overseer. Appointed—John L. Porter agent to sell the new, second, and third and a 1-2 acre in 20 1/2 1/2. Sale to be made at the Oct. term of circuit court.

Ordered—T. J. Dockery to view and report plan, specifications and cost of a bridge across Mussel Fork in Liberty township.

The following persons were chosen as grand jurors for the October term of Circuit Court: Orlis Miller Henry Nicholas J. C. Sinder James Kinneer G. W. DeLamere Ed Darrow C. B. Polley J. C. Barnhart Geo Conkle Sr J. W. Hutchinson Noah Inghy Jackson McGrew.

PEITTY JURORS.
Wm. Newcome D. C. Ratiff Michael Hayes Lewis Cluck J. J. Dowdy John Thompson F. M. Thompson W. E. Canney S. M. Link H. M. Barnes John Caskey Geo T. Spencer Canada Owanby Robt Lorenz T. C. Campbell Daniel Chaswell J. L. Penberton John Gill John Young H. Knapp Noah Motter Hiram Kennedy M. D. Hughes Isaac D. Lay.

Gideon Amick was granted license to keep a ferry on the Chertion River near King Cole's residence.

John L. Foster was appointed agent to collect rent from persons having occupied the house on lots 3 & 4 block 4 Knight's addition.

Ordered by the court that from and after this date no regular allowance will be made to any parties desiring aid as poor persons, except those at the county poor farm.

Cornelius Conley was ordered taken to insane asylum.

WARRANTS ON PAUPER FUNDS.
Jack Ferguson support of self \$5 00 Sarah Baker keeping bad Steele 4 00 R. J. Doyle support of self 3 50 E. Perkins 10 weeks support of Mary Lee 25 75 J. D. Waddill support of E. Hall 15 75 J. M. Brown support of 12 paupers 5 weeks on poor farm 100 15 Sylvester Rider railroad fare to St. Louis or any asylum 14 50 A. Gooden railroad fare to St. Louis for Miss Hickman 8 75 J. S. Henderson taking Conley to insane asylum 65 00

Thomas Conley expense taking Conley to insane asylum 20 00 Dr. A. P. Willard examining Conley 1 50 Dr. H. Wesscher " " 1 50

WARRANTS ON ROAD AND BRIDGE FUNDS.
C. F. Merrett two of road district 7 Benton township 5 00 W. O. Lippincott 4 Wilson tp 10 00 J. F. Pennington 5 10 00 C. W. Smeek dis 6 10 00 J. W. Boyd " 2 Benton tp 5 00 John Mison taking bridge 1 25 J. R. Dwyer 15 days work on Sharr's mill bridge 33 75 T. J. Dockery services as bridge commissioner 7 25 James Shaban on on pike driver 4 00 Robert Clark road scrapers etc. 20 75 H. W. Hargis one of road district 1 Pettis township 5 00

WARRANTS ON REVENUE FUNDS.
Cadogan & Gardner, tax collector 30 00 J. C. Crothers services as clerk 15 33 M. G. Clem. serv as judge 7 60 T. D. Shoop " 7 20 J. L. Ralmer " 7 20

Court adjourned to meet first Monday in October.

Business to Garfield.

MEXICO, O., September 14.—Gen. Garfield received the following dispatch this afternoon:

ANDOVER, Me., September 14.—Gen. J. A. Garfield, Member, U. S. Senate: The result of yesterday's election, as nearly as can be stated at this hour (9 p. m. Tuesday) is about as follows. The republicans have carried the first, second and third congressional districts, while the fusionists have carried the fourth and fifth. The republicans have carried both branches of the legislature by a strong majority, rendering perhaps, two-thirds of each house. On the present vote for governor Davis and Plaised have each over 72,000 votes, with the probabilities in favor of Plaised coming out a few hundred, perhaps 1,800, ahead. The result is undeniably a surprise to us, and generally, as the mass of the democratic party in Maine. Our canvass was never more accurately taken, and it showed on Wednesday last a total vote for Davis of a trifling over 70,000, with a probable majority of 6,000 at the minimum. The four days preceding the day of election we lost over 30,000 votes by means well known to the managers of the national democratic campaign, and which do not call for further specification from me. The total cost is variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$100,000, and the money all came from beyond the date. Such sums were never before witnessed in Maine.

(Signed) J. G. BLAINE.

Plaised's Plurality.

PORTLAND, Me., September 15.—There are still 180 towns to hear from, mostly small and rural places. The aggregate vote of the state was 129,270. This has been increased a little over 5 per cent. as far as received, and if the returns of the towns increase in the same ratio the aggregate will reach 135,700, of which the republicans should have about 73,000 the fusionists about 72,000 and scattering about 5,000—some of the more conservative fusion districts have brought in republican candidates. The fusionists will probably have a trifling plurality, which will elect Plaised if the amendments are adopted, or if found unconstitutional on account of being retroactive, which question has been suggested, the election will go in to the legislature. The figures are so close that only the official count can decide it.

The Congressional Districts.

PORTLAND, September 15.—The congressional delegation stands as follows: Reed (republican) re-elected, first district, 100 plurality; Frye (republican) re-elected, second district, 1,291 majority; Lindsay (republican) elected, third district, 45 majority; Ladd (fusionist) re-elected, fourth district, reduced majority; Murch (fusionist) re-elected, fifth district, 1,939 to 1,900 majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—Belthoover, in his denial of the unquestioned authenticity of his letter on the hostility of the rebel brigades to granting pensions to the Union soldiers, having stated that the facts did not justify such an assertion, an investigation shows that in the forty-sixth congress no less than 1,264 bills granting pensions were introduced in the senate and house, and of this number but 34 received concurrent action. It is proposed to circulate this with Belthoover's letter.

Keeping Faith with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—At a consultation between secretaries Evans Sherman, Thompson, and the attorney general at Washington, yesterday, it was decided that as the Mexican government had signified that it would not be agreeable to have our troops cross the border, but that its troops would endeavor to aid in the capture of Victoria's band by driving them back into the United States, which it seems to be honestly doing, it would not be proper to renew the request to have our troops cross into Mexico. Reinforcements will probably be sent at once to Grierson and Hatch that they may be better able to guard the crossings of the Rio Grande and effect the annihilation or capture of the Indians.

It is reported that Col. Hatch is preparing to visit La Grana and make a speech there and try and overcome the adverse majority of two years ago. Hatch is greatly agitated and in some need of more votes, and therefore he even proposes to "hear the lion in his den," the Douglas in his hall. It is a risky business, but if you go there, speak softly, William. Don't stir up the old snake, don't re-open the smoldering volcano. It is dangerous.—Canton News.

As the Graphic has to-day more republican readers in the county than any other paper published we would suggest to the central and other campaign committees that courtesy at least would seem to indicate that it should be furnished with copies of such appointments, announcements and proceedings, as is generally customary.

227 THE PLACE 221

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